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WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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WORLD AFFAIRS

EAST EUROPE

Poznan Workers Riot

Polish Reds Fight Uprising

In the midst of a world-wide Communist policy upheaval [see pp. 218A2, 205B1], workers in Poznan, Poland June 28 struck, rioted & began a 3-day armed rebellion against depressed living conditions, the continued presence of Russian forces & the Polish Communist regime. The disorders, which were witnessed by many Westerners attending the Poznan Intl. Fair, were the most severe reported in East Europe since an uprising by East German workers in June 1953. [See Vol. XIII, pp. 194H-195B, 202H-203B]

'Bread, Freedom' Demanded

Polish & West German dispatches June 28-29 said that strikers, led by Zispo (Stalin) Engineering Plant workers protesting their bonus system, blocked Poznan streets June 28 chanting "Bread, bread!" & "We want freedom!" The crowds then attacked the Security Police Hq. & jail, the United Workers (Communist) Party building & a foreign-broadcast jamming station. [See p. 186G1]

Army Crushes Revolt

Firing reportedly began June 28 after strikers drew arms from Zispo plant guardrooms and Polish Army forces entered the city. Western observers said the first infantry & tank units to arrive fraternized with the rebels & at least one tank crew joined the strikers & opened fire on Security Police Hq. Poznan was surrounded June 28 & a military curfew imposed Fighting was said to have continued sporadically through June 29 & early June 30 until it ended in suppression of the revolt.

Warsaw Radio said June 30 that 48 persons had been killed in Poznan. Another Polish broadcast said July 2 that 424 wounded had been treated at hospitals & aid stations. Western businessmen & correspondents, in Poznan for the 25th Poznan Intl. Fair June 17-July 1, estimated casualties at 200-300 dead. Berlin dispatches said July 1 that 1,000 strikers had been arrested.

Poznan (pop. 327,192), 155 mi. east of Berlin, was German city known as Posen until incorporated into Poland when country was formed after World War I. Nazi Germany reoccupied it during most of World War II. Poznan's Intl. Fair was established in 1922.

Reds Blame Western Agents

The Polish news agency PAP, in a June 28 communiqué entitled *Events in Poznan*, blamed "imperialist agents" & "underground reactionaries" for the uprising & said that the rebels would be punished "with all severity of the law." *Gazeta Poznanska* editor Lech Jestka said July 1 that 300 persons had been arrested & would be tried by military or civilian courts. Berlin reports said July 3 that "secondary" rebel leaders' trials had begun and "political trials" would follow for revolt ringleaders.

A Soviet CP Central Com. resolution on the downgrading of Stalin made public July 2 [see p. 218A2], said that "the anti-people's demonstrations in Poznan were paid from" an American "appropriation of $25 million for subversive activity, which is cynically being called 'an encouragement of freedom beyond the Iron Curtain.'" The Soviet CP resolution denounced "American monopolist capital" for "appropriating large sums for intensifying subversive activity in the Socialist countries" & "trying to activize the 'cold war.'" It said the U.S. Congress had provided $100 million during the cold war, "in addition to funds being spent unofficially," to support "subversive activity in the countries of people's democracy & the Soviet Union." [See Vol. XI, p. 402L-M]

Warsaw Radio said July 1 that Radio Free Europe leaflets had been found on some rebels, who were said to have come from "many towns," indicating mobilization of "the entire Polish underground" for the Poznan outbreak.

U.S. Denies Involvement

The U.S. State Dept. said July 2 that the Soviet charges were "wholly false" and the riots a "surge of pent-up bitterness on the part of an oppressed & exploited people." The State Dept. warned that "the whole world is watching closely the . . . treatment of the people of Poznan." A U.S. Senate resolution July 2 lauded the Poznan rebels for "courage in resisting . . . tyranny." A U.S. House resolution July 3 asked that Pres. Eisenhower bring the revolt before the U.N.

Offers Food to Poles

U.S. Acting State Secy. Herbert Hoover Jr. June 30 asked the American Red Cross to conduct inquiries on whether a U.S. surplus food gift would be accepted by Poland to relieve the "reported hunger & distress of the Polish people." [See Vol. V, p. 12G2; Vol. XIV, p. 267C1]

Polish Premier on Reprisals

Polish Premier Jozef Cyrankiewicz, who was reported to have visited Poznan June 28-30, said in a statement broadcast June 29 that "provocateurs" had taken advantage of "the undoubtedly existing dissatisfaction in a num-

Week in Headlines

International

Poznan workers rioted against hardships under Polish Communist regime.

Soviet CP issued statement on present leaders' failure to curb Stalin; Togliatti accepted explanation, Dulles said attack on Stalin weakened Soviet hold on satellite states.

Twining ended Russian visit.

Chou En-lai's bid for direct talks between rival Chinese on "liberating" Formosa rejected by Chinese Nationalists.

United States

Wilson defended AF budget in 3-day appearance before Senate Com.

Major steel strike began.

128 persons killed in crash of 2 airliners into Grand Canyon.

Senate sent $4½ billion foreign aid bill to conference committee.

President left hospital to convalesce on Gettysburg farm.

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REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes of FACTS ON FILE with Cumulative Index.

edly existing dissatisfaction in a number of industrial enterprises" caused by "mistakes" which "must & will be immediately corrected" [see p. 186G1]. Cyrankiewicz promised trials for "those found with arms in their hands," but said that the outbreak would not stop "the process of democratization of Poland's political life." [See p. 186A2]

Reports via Berlin July 1 said that a bulletin given visitors at the Poznan Intl. Fair had said that the Polish Govt. "was carefully distinguishing between provocateurs" & "the workers of Poznan, who filed justified demands & protested against unjustified cuts of their wages." German correspondents said July 2 that Polish officials had told them the uprising was instigated by "the Gehlen organization," a private intelligence agency commanded by ex-Wehrmacht Lt. Gen. Reinhard Gehlen.

Press accounts June 28-July 1 gave no indication of a spread of the revolt to other Polish cities, despite extension of armed patrols & security precautions to Warsaw July 1. However, a private West German intelligence service said July 3 that troops & aircraft had inflicted heavy losses on a rebel band driven from a forest 50 mi. north of Poznan, and travelers arriving in Berlin July 3 reported "a center of agrarian discontent" at Ostrow-Kalisz, 70 mi. southeast of Poznan.

Other Satellite Peoples Warned

Other Satellite Govts. warned of action they would take to prevent Poznan-type revolts. The East German CP newspaper *Neues Deutschland* said June 30 that "the workers & peasants state can be of steel-hard rigor." Prague Radio said June 30 that "anybody who raises his hand against the regime will have his hand chopped off." A Budapest newspaper reportedly said June 30 that "the Poznan provocation is bound to fail," & "we are not going to deviate from our adopted path."

Other European Reactions

The Yugoslav CP newspaper *Borba* June 30 called the revolt "reactionary & destructible" & said it had been directed by Stalinists against the "democratization" of Poland. The Italian newspaper *Paese Sera* said June 30 that the outbreak proved that the road to Socialism is "steep & full of obstacles" & that "men cannot be asked to make excessive sacrifices" [see p. 205F3]. Rome's Left Socialist *Avanti* denounced dealing with provocateurs by machine-gunning the people of Poznan. [See p. 205G3-206C1]

French Forgn. Min. Christian Pineau said in Lille June 29 that the Poznan uprising proved the existence of basic changes in the Communist world & the "need for us to re-examine our approach to East-West relations" [see p. 207D2]. British diplomatic officials were reported June 29 to feel that the disorders stemmed from local industrial grievances, rather than from widespread political unrest.

Russians Answer Stalin Queries

A Soviet CP Central Com. resolution July 2 attempted to answer foreign Communist criticism of the role played by present Russian leaders under the Stalin regime [see pp. 205E2-206G2]. It said that the drive to uproot Stalinism had created "firm guarantees" of continued collective leadership & "that in the future phenomena similar to the personality cult can never appear in our party."

The resolution repeated criticisms of Stalin found in Lenin's "testament" [see p. 213B2] and said that "certain of our friends abroad have not got to the bottom of the personality cult & its consequences." Singling out Italian CP leader Palmiro Togliatti's critique of the Russian interpretation of Stalin's rule, the Soviet CP statement said: "One cannot, in particular, agree with Comrade Togliatti when he asks whether Soviet society has not reached certain forms of degeneration." [See p. 205F-G3]

"Indisputably," the statement said, "the personality cult has inflicted serious harm on the cause of the CP and Soviet society," but in spite of this, "it could not change & has not changed the nature of the social order." "Even Stalin was not big enough to change the state."

Deny Present Leaders Derelict

The Central Com. repeated July 2 that Stalin's consolidation of power & popularity, backed by the "agent of international imperialism, [Lavrenti P.] Beria" had "made the struggle against the lawless deeds perpetrated at the time more difficult."

The statement conceded that "it might be asked why" the core of leaders emerging during the war, often bypassing Stalin, "did not take an open stand [&] remove him from the leadership?" "This," it said, "could not be done," There was no "lack of personal courage" among party leaders, but "it is obvious that anyone who had acted in that situation against Stalin would not have received support from the people. Moreover, such a stand would in these conditions have been regarded as a . . . blow against the unity of the party & the whole state, extremely dangerous in the presence of capitalist encirclement." "One should also bear in mind that many facts" on Stalin "became known only in recent times, after his death."

Togliatti Accepts Statement

Togliatti, writing for the Rome newspaper *Paese Sera* July 3, voiced "unreserved approval" of the Soviet CP analysis & mention of his "incorrect" criticisms. Togliatti said that the statement was a "clarification of questions that have been raised" in the international Communist movement, but he asked for further "frank discussion" of "differences [in] judgment." In an earlier July 3 edition of *Paese Sera*, Togliatti had refused to reconsider his past statements on the anti-Stalin campaign & western CP autonomy and said he had not seen the Soviet CP resolution text.

The *N. Y. Daily Worker* said July 3 that the Soviet party resolution would satisfy "many Marxists," but that "many will feel that the discussion must continue." [See p. 206C-G1]

Pravda Cites U.S. Red Criticism

The Moscow CP newspaper *Pravda* for the first time referred indirectly to Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev's denunciation of Stalin before the February CP congress [see pp. 213-216] by reprinting without comment June 27 an article from the *N. Y. Daily Worker* criticizing Khrushchev's remarks.

U.S. CP Secy. Gen. Eugene Dennis had said in the June 18 N.Y. *Worker* article that "the crimes that sullied the latter period of Stalin's leadership are unforgivable." He asked Soviet leaders: "Why did these things happen? Were they inevitable?" *Pravda*, the first Russian newspaper known to mention Khrushchev's speech, explained to its readers June 27 that the Dennis article referred to "materials published by the U.S. State Dept. & entitled 'Report by Khrushchev at the 20th Party Congress'."

The Dennis article, as quoted by *Pravda* June 27, asked: "Did some of [the present Soviet leaders] try to bring about changes before the last 3 yrs.? Could the past evils have been checked earlier? How big & serious are the changes now . . . ?"

Dennis' criticism was also carried by the Warsaw CP *Trybuna Ludu* June 28. [See p. 206C1]

Renew Inquiry on Jews

N. Y. Daily Worker Forgn. Editor Joseph Clark said July 3 that the June 27 *Pravda* reprint had deleted Dennis' references to Soviet liquidation of Jewish cultural leaders in East Europe [see p. 206F-G1] & that, "if the charge was untrue, all *Pravda* had to do was deny it." Clark added July 3 that "an explanation is long overdue from the Soviet leaders about the physical annihilation of the top Soviet Jewish writers & poets" in the 1940s.

U.S. Reds Say Policy Changed

U.S. Communist Party attorneys John J. Abt & Joseph Forer revealed July 1 that they had filed a motion with the Subversive Activities Control Board supplementing a May 21 motion seeking reversal of the Apr. 20, 1953 SACB decision compelling U.S. Communists to register with the Justice Dept. as foreign agents under the Internal Security Act of 1950 [see Vol. XIII, p. 125L-M, 133K]. The July 1 motion claimed that the U.S. & other Western CPs had "repudiated past policies & actions which flowed from their uncritical acceptance" of the Soviet Govt. & CP, had criticized "current" policies of the USSR with which they disagreed, and could "prove the foregoing" with party statements, testimony & documents. [See Vol. XIV, p. 431E2]

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Lenin, Other Documents Aired

The Soviet CP Central Com.'s theoretic magazine *Kommunist* June 30 published a group of notes & letters written by Lenin shortly before his death in Jan. 1924 and circulated to delegates at the Feb. 1956 CP congress in Moscow. Among them was the political "testament" intended for the May 1924 13th CP congress, in which Lenin praised Trotsky's abilities, termed Stalin "rude" & suggested Stalin's removal as Soviet CP Secretary General. The testament, which reportedly had not been referred to in the Soviet press since 1927, had appeared paraphrased & unidentified in the May 18 *Komsomolskaya Pravda*.

The U.S. State Dept. immediately afterward June 30 released the texts of 18 documents dealing "with Soviet affairs in 1922-23." They were said to have been given to CP congress delegates as a supplement to the anti-Stalin speech of Soviet CP First Secy. Khrushchev Feb. 24-25 & obtained by the U.S. "through a confidential source." [See pp. 213F3, 181F3]

The documents released June 30 included:
(1) Protocol on Lenin notes by L. Kamenev & N. Krupskaya (Lenin's wife) dated May 18, 1924; (2) Central Com. Plenum Comm. note on Lenin notes, May 19, 1924; (3) Lenin letter on Central Com. expansion, Dec. 23, 1922; (4) additions by Lenin Dec. 24-25, 1922, to item 3, & Lenin's "testament" p.s. dated Jan. 3, 1923; (5) Lenin note on Central Com. enlargement, Dec. 26, 1922; (6) Lenin notes on Gosplan functions, Dec. 27, 1922; (7 & 8) continuations of item 6 dated Dec. 28, 1922, & Dec. 29, 1922; (9) Lenin notes on Central Com. expansion, Dec. 29, 1922; (10) memo to Central Com. on following documents, Apr. 16, 1923; (11) Trotsky letter to Stalin & Central Com. on nationalities, Apr. 16, 1923; (12) Lenin article on nationalities, Dec. 30-31, 1922; (13) Lenin's note to Trotsky on Stalin's attitude on Georgia, Mar. 5, 1923; (14) note from Lenin's secy. to Trotsky, Mar. 5, 1923; (15) letter from Fotiyeva (a Lenin secy.) to Kamenev & Trotsky on nationalities, Apr. 16, 1923; (16) Kamenev's acknowledgment of item 15, dated Apr. 16, 1923; (17) Fotiyeva's letter to Stalin on Lenin letter on nationalities, Apr. 16, 1923; (18) Stalin's declaration to Central Com. on Lenin's article on nationalities, Apr. 16, 1923.

All except items 4, 12, 13 & 14 were listed by the State Dept. as previously unpublished.

Dulles Says Reds Weakened

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles told a June 27 news conference in Washington that the USSR's attack on Stalin had "very much shakened & loosened" the Soviet grip on Western & satellite Communist movements. Dulles said that non-Soviet CP statements had shown "a very high state of dissatisfaction with the present leadership." He expressed doubt that foreign CP criticism was part of a "prearranged pattern." [See p. 205F2]

Dulles said that "communism had great difficulty in being an effective instrument" without the "iron discipline & brutal terrorism" that "Stalin employed." He said that the Soviet system was by nature compelled to produce an endless series of victories in order to maintain internal order, but that since 1950 the USSR had come upon "lean years" due to the "unity & combined strength of the free world." [See pp. 65B1-66G1]

Dulles expressed agreement in "principle" with the appeal of French Forgn. Min. Christian Pineau for a new attitude toward the USSR [see p. 207D2-G3] but said he foresaw potential differences with Pineau on specific policies. Dulles had told a House Appropriations Subcom. in secret testimony May 24 & June 13 (released July 2) that "there is less likelihood of a general war originated by the Soviet Union than was perhaps the case a year ago." [See pp. 189F2-D3, 157C2-C3]

U.S. for East-West Exchanges

Pres. Eisenhower June 29 approved a Natl. Security Council-recommended program on increased East-West exchanges that paralleled proposals made by Western Foreign Mins. at the Geneva conference in Oct. 1955 [see Vol. XV, p. 358G2-D3]. A White House statement issued June 29 by Press Secy. James C. Hagerty said that, "although the program was unacceptable" to the USSR at Geneva, the U.S. still was prepared to implement it & expand it to include relations with all East European nations in the interests of peace & understanding.

The program as issued June 29 called for: an end to East-West censorship & radio broadcast jamming; creation of information centers in Eastern & Western cities; exchanges of books, newspapers, periodicals, films & Govt. publications; monthly reciprocal news broadcasts on domestic networks; private tourism; exchanges & meetings of cultural, scientific & student groups; an end to travel restrictions on diplomats & "direct air transport services" between the USSR & the U.S., Great Britain & France. [See p. 207G1, 166D3]

Twining Ends Soviet Visit

Gen. Nathan F. Twining, USAF Chief of Staff, was shown through 2 aircraft engine & assembly plants in Moscow June 27. He saw in production a Soviet version of the 25-yr.-old American DC-3 transport plane, and jet engines modeled after a pre-Korean War centrifugal-flow Rolls-Royce Nene type (British) for use in MIG-15 & MIG-17 fighter planes & IL-28 bombers. British State Secy. for Air Nigel Birch, who also took the tour, said the Russians showed "nothing of a security nature" in either plant. (Birch said on his return to London June 29 that the Soviet AF was "great, powerful" but "not overwhelmingly good" and that the West need not "be put out of countenance by its quality." [See p. 201A2]

Twining & others of the U.S., British, French & Turkish delegations to Soviet Aviation Day events visited Stalingrad June 28. Twining was taken June 29 to the Malo-Yaroslavets atomic power station near Moscow, where the Russians operated a 5,000-kw. electricity generator they called the "world's first actual commercial atomic power producing unit." Twining said after his visit to the atomic plant that the Russians had refused to discuss nuclear weapons but that he assumed they were "very able" in this field.

Twining flew to USAF Hq. in Weisbaden, W. Germany July 1 after visiting the Soviet AF's Monino Academy & attending a farewell dinner in Moscow June 30 hosted by Marshal of Aviation Pavel F. Zhigarev. In a lengthy speech during the dinner, Red Chinese AF commander Gen. Lin Yia-lo boasted of the "might & power of the camp of Socialism," then ended by proposing a toast to "peace & friendship" in which Twining joined.

Twining said during a stop in West Berlin July 1 he had concluded that the Russians had "a fine air force . . . good equipment & organization." He said in Weisbaden June 2 the Russians apparently had no problem of interservice rivalry. He stopped in Paris July 3 en route home and briefed Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther & other NATO officers on what he had seen in the USSR. [See p. 207C1-A2]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Disarmament. Soviet Dep. Forgn. Min. Andrei A. Gromyko July 3 presented to the UN Disarmament Comm. in New York a disarmament resolution that called for UN member states to make a general renunciation of war and the use of atomic & hydrogen weapons [see pp. 189E3, 150D3, 190B1]. A rival Western proposal submitted July 3 by the U.S., Britain, France & Canada called for phased arms cuts under strict international control, leading to an eventual ban on nuclear arms & an effective aerial-ground inspection plan [see p. 109C1, 153E1]. Gromyko said in attacking the Western resolution & approach to disarmament: Pres. Eisenhower's open skies plan had "no relation whatever" to disarmament & would "do no good to anybody"; the West's plan for step-by-step arms reduction, tied to concrete political settlements & reunification of Germany, "means the wreck of any disarmament proposals" & "does not help the German problem." [See pp. 149G2, 135A2]

(U.S., British & French military observers attended ceremonies June 20 marking the withdrawal of units of the Soviet AF's 200th Air Div. from an airfield near Brandenburg, East Germany [See p. 165F3]. Western correspondents June 21 reported the withdrawal of 2,000 Russian infantrymen from Weimar. The East German Govt. June 30 announced future armed forces reduction of 30,000 men under plans to give East Germany a 90,000-man volunteer army. Berlin dispatches June 30 reported that reductions announced since 1955 by Soviet-bloc nations included; Albania 9,000 men; Bulgaria 18,000; Czechoslovakia 34,000; Hungary 20,000; Poland 47,000; Rumania 40,000.)

Formosa. Red Chinese Premier-Forgn. Min. Chou En-lai declared "formally" to the Natl. People's Congress (Parlt.) in Peiping June 28 that his Govt. was "willing to discuss with The Taiwan [Nationalist] authorities "specific steps for the peaceful liberation of Taiwan [Formosa]." He reiterated Communist claims on the island. A Nationalist Govt. statement in Taipei June 29 denounced Chou's offer as "insulting" and said: "What needs liberating now is . . . the mainland under the bloody Communist reign." Chou predicted in his June 28 speech that "traditional friendships" of the Chinese & American people eventually would lead to diplomatic recognition of his Govt. by the U.S. [See p. 191A1]

THE PRESIDENT

Discharged from Hospital

Pres. Eisenhower was discharged from Walter Reed Army Hospital in Washington June 30, exactly 3 weeks after an intestinal operation. He was strong enough to walk to his car and be driven to his Gettysburg, Pa., farm. [See p. 192A1]

(The operation & hospitalization cost Mr. Eisenhower $23.10 since his bill covered only the $1.05 a day that the hospital charged for his food. There was no charge for his 5-room suite or for the doctors & nurses who attended him. The President also had to pay $34.10—at the rate of $1.55 a day—for his wife's food at the hospital, but there was no charge for her room. [See Vol. XV, p. 328G2]

Mr. Eisenhower's recovery had progressed sufficiently by June 27 for his doctors to resume administration of anti-coagulants, a treatment started as a result of his Sept. 1955 heart attack but discontinued during his operation. The President, for the first time since his operation, practiced putting on his farm's private golf green July 3. He & Mrs. Eisenhower celebrated their 40th wedding anniversary July 1. [See p. 208A1]

Presidential Actions

Pres. Eisenhower June 29 accepted the resignation of Dr. Leonard Andrew Scheele, 48, as Surgeon General of the U.S. Public Health Service. (Scheele was to start Aug. 1 as pres. of Warner-Chilcott Laboratories, Inc., the ethical drug division of Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Co.) [See p. 113A1] . . . Mr. Eisenhower June 27 approved with "delight" plans of Vice Pres. Nixon to accept Viet Namese Pres. Ngo Dinh Diem's invitation to his country's July 7 independence festivities. The President already had assigned Nixon to represent him at the July 4 Philippine independence ceremonies. [See p. 208B2] . . . Pres. Eisenhower June 27 approved a new policy to curb solicitation of federal employes for philanthropic contributions. Contribution drives would be limited to 3 times a year, pressure by agency heads would be banned and there would be no quotas assigned to agencies or employes. . . . The President July 3 commuted to 55 years in jail the death sentence imposed on Pvt. Richard A. Hagelberger, 23, of Buffalo for the murder 4 years ago of 2 German civilians who had given Hagelberger & Pvt. John F. Vigneault a ride while the 2 soldiers were serving in Germany. Vigneault, who fired the death shots, had also received a death sentence but Pres. Eisenhower had commuted it to 55 years' imprisonment in Dec. 1955. Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell, Jr., had recommended commutation for Vigneault but had opposed it for Hagelberger on grounds Hagelberger was "the dominant personality & the moving spirit in the killings." [See Vol. XV, p. 423G2]

Legislation. Among bills signed by the President: *June 27*—A $5,968,453,426 appropriations bill (HR9739) to finance the Veterans Admin. & other independent agencies in fiscal 1957. *June 29*—The $33,482 billion national road-building bill (HR10660).* (Sen. Albert Gore [D. Tenn.] introduced July 2 a bill (S4152) to create an independent, nonpartisan Fed. Highway Comm. to handle the program) [see p. 210B-E1]. *July 2*—The compromise $863,127,000 public works appropriations bill (HR11319, approved by both houses of Congress June 27) providing funds for 288 TVA, Interior Dept. agencies & Army civil functions projects during fiscal 1957. (The President released a statement objecting to provisions requiring the Army Engineers to start 53 unbudgeted water resources projects totaling about $1½ billion). *July 3*—Authorization (HR-10766) of a $964,199.35 payment to the Vatican for accidental bombing by U.S. planes in 1944 of the Pope's summer home at Castel Gondolfo, Italy (the Senate had completed Congressional action on the bill June 27) [see Vol. IV, P. 54A-B]; a bill creating a continuing national health survey under which the Public Health Svc. would interview one family in every 1,000 annually.

*Tax provisions of the bill took effect July. 1. Commerce Secy. Sinclair Weeks announced June 29 that $1.125 billion would be allocated among the states for the first year of the program.

CONGRESS

Wilson Defends AF Budget

Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson defended the Eisenhower Admin.'s airpower program in testimony June 29 & July 2-3 before hostile Democrats of the Senate Armed Services Subcom. on the Air Force. The subcommittee, under the chairmanship of Sen. Stuart Symington (D., Mo.), was investigating charges that the USSR was outstripping the U.S. in air strength.

Wilson had called on Pres. Eisenhower at Walter Reed Army Hospital June 28 to discuss his pending testimony, and Mr. Eisenhower told Wilson to "lay it on the line."

Wilson June 29 denied Democratic charges that the President had cut military spending to balance the budget. Although "no one can take the position that money is of no object," Wilson declared, he assured subcommittee counsel Fowler Hamilton that "the President or the Budget Director never said to me, 'There is only so much money for the Dept. of Defense, and you have to cut your military effort down to it.'" Wilson made it plain that he intended to cut the $48.6 billion defense budget his military advisers were recommending for fiscal 1958.

Refuses Pledge on AF Funds

Wilson refused July 2 to promise the subcommittee that he would increase production of intercontinental B-52 Superfortress bombers with $900 million that Congress had added to the AF's fiscal 1957 appropriation.

Wide World

WILSON

Wilson said he had received "no recommendation from the Air Force" to speed B-52 output. (AF Secy. Donald A. Quarles had told the subcommittee June 28 that Gen. Nathan F. Twining, AF Chief of Staff, had recommended a 50% increase in heavy bomber strength—bringing the number of B-52s up to 850 by 1960.) Wilson added July 3 that the B-52 output rate was "about as fast as you can do it efficiently." But although he consistently had opposed the extra AF funds, he promised not to impound them.

The money was in a $34,656,737,000 compromise defense appropriation approved by both houses of Congress June 29 and signed by Pres. Eisenhower July 2. $16.459 billion was for the Air Force. [See p. 209B2-E3]

U.S. Called Stronger than USSR

Wilson testified July 2 that the U.S. was ahead of the Russians and planned to stay ahead "in our general military strength, in our ability to underwrite the security of our country to the degree that it can be done."

Wilson said U.S. strategic bombing power "is now" more powerful than the Soviets' and he expected it to stay stronger. He denied that the Russians were ahead in numbers of modern jet planes although "temporarily" they were producing more intercontinental Bison heavy bombers than the U.S. was producing B-52s. But the B-52 was "superior" to the Bison, Wilson said. [See p. 209F3]

Wilson told the subcommittee June 29 that "our primary deterrent power rests on the [atomic-armed] Strategic Air Command," whose "combat capac-

U.S. Military Spending, 1949-57

Fiscal year expenditures of the services plus obligations for direct costs included in research & development appropriations, as reported by Defense Secy. Wilson in an appendix to his statement June 29 before the Senate Air Force Subcom. (figures in millions):

Fiscal Year	Total Spent	Army	Navy	Air Force	OSD*	Research & Dvpt.
1949	$11,994	$6,482	$4,446	$1,059	$ 7	$ 555
1950	11,887	3,985	4,102	3,600	199	525
1951	19,772	7,478	5,584	6,349	362	1,005
1952	38,972	15,708	10,161	12,711	392	1,374
1953	43,711	16,337	11,878	13,087	409	1,331
1954	40,336	12,910	11,293	15,668	464	1,115
1955	35,532	8,899	9,733	16,407	494	1,115
1956†	35,105	8,750	9,435	16,300	620	1,295
1957†	§35,947	8,636	9,606	16,840	665	1,333

*Office of the Secy. of Defense †Estimated §Including $200 million not distributed by service

ity . . . is at the highest state of readiness . . . in its 10-yr. history." "Supplementing this force," Wilson continued, "we have atomic-capable aircraft with carrier task forces constantly deployed overseas*, the atomic bombing capability of . . . our Tactical Air Force deployed overseas . . . & the atomic capability of our . . . guided missiles & artillery units also deployed overseas."

This capacity to retaliate "is improving & will continue to improve," he promised. He said the U.S. would have "in the relatively near future ballistic missiles of intercontinental range. . . ." [See p. 210A1]

Symington said July 3 that Wilson's testimony conflicted with that of other witnesses on such matters as whether the Communists were outproducing the U.S. in modern jet planes & on the number of bombers needed to protect the U.S.

H-War Death Estimate Released

The Senate AF Subcom., after receiving Pentagon security clearance, released June 28 an official Army estimate that U.S. H-bombing of Russia would cause "several hundred million deaths"—with many of the casualties in non-Communist countries. The above figure was given in closed testimony May 25 by Lt. Gen. James M. Gavin, Army chief of research & development. Vice Adm. Arthur C. Davis, Pentagon censor, passed it as not violating security, and the subcommittee then released it. Army & other Defense Dept. officials realized its significance too late to prevent publication.

Release of this testimony was assailed by Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D., Wash.), a subcommittee member, as harmful to "our relations with our friends throughout the world." Defense Secy. Wilson said June 29 that he would not have released the estimate and predicted that it would cause State Secy. Dulles "unnecessary trouble." Wilson called the figure "somewhat exaggerated." He said the subcommittee was responsible for making the testimony public because Pentagon responsibility ended after security data was deleted.

Gavin had testified that if the SAC made a nuclear attack in force on the USSR, "current planning estimates" indicated " on the order of several hundred million deaths. . . . If the wind blew to the southeast, they would be mostly in the USSR, although they would extend into the Philippine area. If the wind blew the other way, they would extend well back up into Western Europe. . . ." [See p. 109D-E2]

(Gavin had conceded in testimony made public by the subcommittee June 27 that U.S. intelligence estimates indicated the Russians were ahead in development of an intercontinental ballistic missile. "We have evidence they have fired an object that must have been a rocket for several hundreds of miles in some numbers," he added. Brig. Gen. John P. Daley, Army special weapons director, told the subcommittee that the Army was "confident that we can achieve a successful counter-weapon against ballistic missiles, including the intercontinental ballistic missile, in time to meet the described threat of 1960 or 1961.") [See p. 210A1]

*Gen Carl A. Spaatz, ex-AF Chief of Staff, told reporters in New York June 27 that he thought "big bombers are necessary [for U.S. defense] but the supercarriers are unnecessary." "We are spending enough on national defense," he said, "but to get the most out of it, it must be limited to necessary things, and we must cut unnecessary things." [See pp. 201D2, 144C2]

$4½ Billion Foreign Aid Voted

A bill (HR11356) authorizing $4,517,575,000 in foreign aid in fiscal 1957 was passed by 54-25 Senate vote June 29 and sent to joint conference with the House, which had voted $3.8 billion.

For the bill: 27 D.—Anderson (N.M.), Clements (Ky.), Douglas (Ill.), Fulbright (Ark.), George (Ga.), Gore (Tenn.), Hayden (Ariz.), Hennings (Mo.), Hill Ala.), Holland (Fla.), Humphrey (Minn.), Jackson (Wash.), Johnson (Tex.), Kefauver (Tenn.), Kennedy (Mass.), Lehman (N.Y.), Mansfield (Mont.), McNamara (Mich.), Monroney (Okla.), Murray (Mont.), Neuberger (Ore.), Pastore (R.I.), Robertson (Va.), Scott (N.C.), Smathers (Fla.), Sparkman (Ala.), Symington (Mo.); **27 R.**—Aiken (Vt.), Allott (Colo.), Beall (Md.), Bennett (Utah), Bridges (N.H.), Bush (Conn.), Butler (Md.), Case (N.J.), Cotton (N.H.), Dirksen (Ill.), Duff (Pa.), Flanders (Vt.), Hickenlooper (Ia.), Ives (N.Y.), Knowland (Calif.), Kuchel (Calif.), Martin (Pa.), Millikin (Colo.), Mundt (S.D.), Payne (Me.), Potter (Mich.), Purtell (Conn.), Saltonstall (Mass.), Mrs. Smith (Me.), Smith (N.J.), Thye (Minn.), Watkins (Utah). **Vs. the bill: 13 D.**—Bible (Nev.), Chavez (N.M.), Eastland (Miss.), Ellender (La.), Ervin (N.C.), Frear (Del.), Johnston (S.C.), Kerr (Okla.), Long (La.), McClellan (Ark.), O'Mahoney (Wyo.), Stennis (Miss.), Wofford (S.C.); **12 R.**—Barrett (Wyo.), Bricker (O.), Case (S.D.), Curtis (Neb.), Dworshak (Ida.), Hruska (Neb.), Langer (N.D.), Malone (Nev.), McCarthy (Wis.), Welker (Ida.), Williams (Del.), Young (N.D.). **Paired:** Bender (R., O.) for, Jenner (R., O.) against; Morse (D., Ore.) for, Russell (D., Ga.) against; Carlson (R., Kan.) for, Goldwater (R., Ariz.) against; Green (D., R.I.) for, Byrd (D., Va.) against; Humphreys (D., Ky.) for, Daniel (D., Tex.) against. Not voting but announced as for passage: Martin (R., Ia.), Schoeppel (R., Kan.), Wiley (R., Wis.).

Retiring Chrmn. Walter F. George (D., Ga.) of the Senate Forgn. Relations Com. steered the bill through efforts to cut it. The Senate figure the Senate and successfully fought was more than $340 million below the Eisenhower Admin.'s request, but the Admin. had agreed to settle for this rather than accept the more drastic House cut. $2.525 billion of the bill's new authorizations was for military aid. [See pp. 200B3-201D1]

Aid Curbs Rejected

In 2 days of voting, the Senate:

• Refused, by 50-38 vote June 28, to adopt an amendment offered by Sen. Styles Bridges (R., N. H.) to end aid to Yugoslavia; approved, by 52-36 vote (41 D. & 11 R. vs. 33 R. & 3 D.), an amendment by Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney to require the President to justify any further aid to Yugoslavia.

Vs. Yugoslav aid (for Bridges' proposal): **23 R.**—Barrett, Bricker, Bridges, Butler, Case (N.D.), Cotton, Curtis, Dworshak, Flanders, Goldwater, Hruska, Knowland, Langer, Malone, McCarthy, Millikin, Mundt, Potter, Schoeppel, Mrs. Smith (Me.), Welker, Williams, Young; **15 D.**—Anderson, Bible, Byrd, Douglas, Eastland, Ervin, Frear, Johnston, Kerr, Long, Magnuson (Wash.), McClellan, Pastore, Symington, Wofford. **For Yugoslav aid: 29 D.**—Clements, Ellender, Fulbright, George, Green, Gore, Hayden, Hennings, Hill, Holland, Humphrey, Humphreys, Jackson, Johnson, Kennedy, Lehman, Mansfield, McNamara, Monroney, Morse, Murray, Neuberger, O'Mahoney, Robertson, Russell, Scott, Smathers, Sparkman, Stennis; **21 R.**—Aiken, Allott, Beall, Bender, Bennett, Bush, Carlson, Case (N.J.), Dirksen, Duff, Hickenlooper, Ives, Kuchel, Martin (Ia.), Martin (Pa.), Payne, Purtell, Saltonstall, Smith (N.J.), Thye, Watkins.

• Rejected, by 45-43 vote (25 R. & 20 D. vs. 25 D. & 18 R.) June 28, a proposal by Sen. Milton R. Young (R., S. D.) to set quotas on imports of agricultural products of which the U.S. had a surplus.

• Defeated, by 52-36 vote June 28, a proposal by Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D., S. C.) to require cotton import quotas when the U.S. had a cotton surplus.

• Defeated, by 58-27 June 28, an amendment by Sen. Russell B. Long (D., La.) to cut $1.7 billion from the bill by making fiscal 1956's $2,765,875,000 aid appropriation the ceiling for HR1156's authorization.

For the cut: 15 D.—Bible, Byrd, Eastland, Ellender, Ervin, Frear, Johnston, Kerr, Long, Magnuson, McClellan, Monroney, Russell, Smathers, Stennis; **12 R.**—Bricker, Case (S.D.), Curtis, Dworshak, Goldwater, Hruska, Langer, Malone, McCarthy, Welker, Williams, Young. **Vs. the cut: 30 R.**—Aiken, Allott, Barrett, Beall, Bennett, Bridges, Bush, Butler, Carlson, Case (N.J.), Cotton, Dirksen, Duff, Flanders, Hickenlooper, Ives, Knowland, Kuchel, Martin (Pa.), Millikin, Mundt, Payne, Potter, Purtell, Saltonstall, Schoeppel, Mrs. Smith (Me.), Smith (N.J.), Thye, Watkins; **28 D.**—Anderson, Clements, Douglas, Fulbright, George, Gore, Green, Hayden, Hennings, Hill, Holland, Humphrey, Humphreys, Jackson, Johnson, Kennedy, Lehman, Mansfield, McNamara, Morse, Murray, Neuberger, Pastore, Robertson, Scott, Sparkman, Symington, Wofford.

• Rejected, by 56-23 vote (33 D. & 23 R. vs. 15 R. & 8 D.) June 29, a move by Bridges to halve the $80 million for India.

• Defeated, by 60-23 vote (33 D. & 27 R. vs. 14 R. & 9 D.) June 29, a proposal by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) to ban aid to countries shipping strategic goods to Reds.

• Approved, by voice vote June 29, a $35 million special development fund for Latin America.

• Approved, by voice votes June 29, 2 proposals setting aside $25 million to encourage freedom movements in Communist countries.

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Other Legislation. The House June 27 voted 364-51 approval of a bill (HR7886) to add $365 million a year to pensions of World War I veterans for non-service-connected disabilities. The bill, sent to the Senate, would raise from $78.75 a month to $90 the pensions of World War I veterans who were totally disabled or who had reached 65 and who had incomes of no more than $1,400 a year if single or $2,700 if married. Proposals to increase pensions for service-connected injuries & to raise payments to veterans' widows & dependents were rejected. Chrmn. Olin E. Teague (D. Tex.) of the House Veterans Affairs Com. & Rep. William H. Ayres (R., O.) led the fight against the bill. The measure was backed by the American Legion & Veterans of Forgn. Wars, opposed by Amvets, Disabled American Veterans & American Veterans Com. [See p. 138F2]

A bill (HR11740) reducing the temporary national debt limit from $281 billion to $278 billion was passed by unanimous House vote June 21 & Senate voice vote July 3. The one-yr. measure kept the debt ceiling from reverting to the permament limit of $275 billion. [See p. 27D-E3] . . . A compromise bill (HR9852) extending the Defense Production Act for 2 years was passed by Senate voice vote June 27 & 200-197 House vote June 28. The compromise altered a disputed provision (appearing in a version adopted by the Senate June 22) stating that it was Congress' policy to "promote" geographical dispersal of U.S. industrial facilities. The final version said it was Congress' policy merely to "encourage" dispersal. [See p. 194B1]

A compromise $2.3 billion appropri-

ation for labor & welfare activities was passed by both houses June 27. It included $1.9 billion for the Health, Education & Welfare Dept. & $380 million for the Labor Dept.

A 2-year extension of the life of the Advisory Com. on Weather Control was approved by House voice vote and sent to the President July 2. . . . Heavy penalties, including death, for sabotage of planes used in interstate or foreign commerce were approved by the House July 2 & Senate July 3. . . . The House July 2 passed and sent to the President 2 bills (1) providing penalties of $10,000 fine & 10 years in jail for confidence men who involve their victims in interstate travel and (2) authorizing prosecution of fraudulent stock salesmen who sell by phone even if they operate from Canada or Mexico.

Robert Humphreys, 61, Kentucky Dem. State Chrmn., was appointed by Ky. Gov. Albert B. Chandler June 21 to replace the late Sen. Alben W. Barkley in the U.S. Senate until election of a successor. Chandler June 18 had appointed Joseph J. Leary, 49, Frankfort attorney who managed Chandler's 1955 gubernatorial campaign, but Leary declined June 20 after the Dem. State Central Exec. Com. refused June 19 to nominate him for the remaining 4 years of the term. The commitee instead nominated ex-Gov. Lawrence W. Wetherby, a political ally of Sen. Earle C. Clements, who led a state Democratic faction opposing Chandler. Chandler's forces beat the Clements-Wetherby group in most of Kentucky's 120 county conventions June 30, and the state convention July 3 named Chandler its "favorite son" candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination. [See p. 177G1]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Steelworkers Strike

650,000 steelworkers represented by the United Steelworkers of America (AFL-CIO) went on strike at midnight June 30 against 100 companies after that deadline for a new contract expired without agreement between union & management negotiators in New York. 90% of U.S. steel production was affected by the strike.

Major disagreement in contract negotiations still centered on the duration of a new contract. 12 major companies (representing 75% of U.S. production) negotiating with the union had scaled down their terms from 5 yrs. to 4 yrs. & 4 mos. The union reportedly refused to sign for longer than 3 yrs.

Labor Secy. James P. Mitchell had announced June 28 that the Govt. would not intervene to forestall a strike. But Dir. James F. Finnegan of the Fed. Mediation & Conciliation Service offered his agency's services July 1 to hasten an agreement. A temporary freeze on types of steel required for defense production & new atomic energy plants was announced by the Commerce Dept. July 3 (effective July 6) to insure that essential needs would be met from stocks on hand when the strike began. [See p. 202A1]

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U.S. Governors' Conf., held in Atlantic City & ended June 27, adopted resolutions: criticizing the U.S. Supreme Court for rulings that federal law superceded state legislation against sedition & the union closed shop; calling for closer federal-state-local cooperation against narcotics traffic; creating a committee to study ways of promoting highway safety. An indorsement of the report of the White House Conf. on Education failed to carry by a 20-20 tie vote. Gov. Thomas B. Stanley (D., Va.) was named conference chairman to succeed Arthur B. Langlie (R., Wash.). [See Vol. XV, p. 273A1]

Matthew J. Connelly, 48, White House appointments secretary during the Truman Admin., & **Theron Lamar Caudle,** 52, ex-Truman Admin. chief of the Justice Dept.'s tax division, were convicted by a federal court jury in St. Louis June 14 of conspiracy with Harry I. Schwimmer, ex-Kansas City attorney, to help Irving Sachs, St. Louis shoe mfr., escape criminal prosecution for income tax evasion. Witnesses had charged during the trial that Schwimmer transferred oil royalties worth $3,600 to Connelly & $3,300 to Caudle to induce them to help Sachs, which Connelly & Caudle denied. (Schwimmer's trial as co-defendent with Connelly & Caudle was delayed after he suffered a heart attack.) [See Vol. XV, p. 410E3]

FOREIGN

Robert Briscoe, 61, an engineer-industrialist & city councilor, became the first Jewish Lord Mayor of Dublin (90% Roman Catholic) when he tied with Denis Larkin in a city council election June 25 & won a drawing for the office. . . . **Austria's** reconstituted People's Party-Socialist Cabt. headed by Chancellor Julius Raab (People's Party) was sworn in June 29. Ferdinand Graf (People's) headed a new Natl. Defense ministry. Other ministers: Vice Chancellor — Adolf Schaerf (S); Forgn.—Leopold Figl (P); Interior—Oskar Helmer (S); Finance—Reinhard Kamitz (P); Trade—Udo Illig (P); Communctns. & Power—Karl Waldbrunner (S); Agri.—Franz Thoma (P); Eductn.—Heins Drimmel (P); Welfare — Anton Proksch (S); Justice—Otto Tschadek (S). [See p. 160D2]. . . . **South African** Prime Min. Johannes G. Strijdom proposed July 3 at a Commonwealth Conf. in London that the Commonwealth & other European countries with colonies south of the Sahara (France, Belgium, Portugal) form a defense alliance against any Soviet thrust into Africa. [See p. 43F1]

LATIN AMERICA

Argentine Govt. June 30 ordered Cmndr. Aleksandr D. Morosov, Soviet Embassy naval attaché, to leave the country. 50 of 200 persons rounded up by police, Navy & AF units in Buenos Aires June 29 were detained by the Govt. as "known Peronist thugs" [See p. 202A3] . . . **Chilean** Congress passed June 22 a law reserving half its foreign trade to Chilean-flag vessels. [See p. 123F2] . . . **Peruvian** White Collar Workers' Fed. ended their general strike July 2 after the Govt.'s release of jailed union leaders. The Govt. rejected July 1 demands of Intl. Petroleum Co. workers that they benefit from a Govt.-decreed blanket wage increase to all Peruvian workers as well as from a raise their company had granted last year. [See p. 210D3] . . . **Dr. Jesus de Galindez** was a registered foreign agent of the Spanish Basque Govt. in Exile, collected $1,023,004 for the aid of Basque exiles in 7 years but sent only $500,000 of it to the Govt. in Exile in Paris, the *N. Y. Herald Tribune* disclosed June 30-July 1. Dominican Generalissimo Rafael L. Trujillo told the paper that he could "prove" that Galindez was "a Communist." Basque Pres.-in-Exile José de la Aguirre said July 3 that much of the money handled by Galindez was given directly to Basque groups in the U.S. & throughout the world. [See p. 194G3]

ECONOMICS

U.S. statistical reports: Persons drawing federal-state unemployment compensation the week of June 16 totaled 1,193,200, fewest of any week this year (by Labor Dept. June 29). [See p. 203C1] . . . Civilian employment by federal executive agencies totaled 2,367,409 in May, or 7,791 more than in April (by Sen. Harry S. Byrd [D., Va.], chrmn. of the Joint Congressional Com. on Reduction of Non-Essential Fed. Expenditures, June 30). [See p. 185B3] . . . Consumer installment credit outstanding May 31 totaled a record $28,591,000,000, an increase of $331 million during May (by Fed. Reserve Bd. July 2). [See p. 106G3] . . . Real estate holdings by U.S. farmers were valued at $102.4 billion ($88.40 an acre) Mar. 1 as against $98.5 billion ($85 an acre) May 1, 1955 (by Agri. Dept. July 2). [See Vol. XV, p. 424A3] . . . Wholesalers' merchandise sales during May were 9% more than in April & 14% more than in May 1955, with dry goods & apparel the only group to decline (2%); wholesalers' inventories were unchanged from April but 10% above those of May 1955, with inedible farm products the only group to decline (17%) (by Census Bureau July 3). [See p. 155F1] . . . Foreign visitors spent a record $645 million in the U.S. last year in addition to $60 million paid to U.S.-owned transportation lines; Canadians led with $355 million. [See Vol. XV, p. 171B3]

Aristotle Socrates Onassis & the Fed. Maritime Bd. announced an agreement June 29 under which a 100,000-deadwt.-ton tanker (world's largest seagoing vessel) & 4 other tankers to be built in the U.S. would be added to his U.S.-registered fleet, replacing 13 old tankers to be transferred to Panamanian, Honduran or Liberian registry. [See Vol. XV, p. 426A2]

ARTS & SCIENCE

Armour Research Foundation of Ill. Inst. of Technology in Chicago put into operation June 28 a $700,000 nuclear reactor, the first set up exclusively for research on industrial uses of atomic energy. [See Vol. XV, p. 78C3] . . . **Amer. Medical Assn.,** at its meeting in Chicago June 26, received from a committee a proposed condensation of its code of ethics from the present 48-section booklet to one page that could be hung on the wall of a doctor's office. [See p. 203A3] . . . **Fluoridation** reduced expense for children's dental treatment by ⅔, according to a study made in 1951 in Nampa & Coeur d'Alene, Ida., the Amer. Dental Assn. *Journal* reported June 30. [See Vol. XV, p. 427F1] . . . **U.S. Info. Agency's** cancellation of plans to send an exhibit of paintings by 100 20th-century American artists to Moscow was denounced in the Senate June 25 by Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D., Minn.). The USIA had abandoned the project on the grounds that some of the artists might have been pro-Communist. [See p. 115E1] . . . **Berlin film festival's** grand prize was awarded July 3 to the U.S. production *Invitation to the Dance.* [See p. 187E1] . . . **Screen Extras Guild** announced in Hollywood July 3 that theatrical & TV film producers had granted extras $2-a-day raises. New scale: $21.51 a day for general extras; $28.33 for dress extras, dancers, skaters, swimmers & riders; $19.93 for stand-ins. [See Vol. XIV, p. 334C1] . . . **American Magazine's** discontinuance after the August issue was announced June 29 by Pres. Paul G. Smith of Crowell-Collier Publishing Co., New York. The monthly had originated as *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* in 1876 & been renamed *American* in 1911. Its circulation: 2,550,000 a mo. [See Vol. XIV, p. 239D2]. . . . **Closed-circuit TV** project to transmit instruction to 6,000 pupils in 2 high schools & 6 elementary schools was announced June 27 in Hagerstown, Md. by Washington Co. Schools Supt. Wm. M. Brish. The project was co-sponsored by the Ford Fndtn.'s Fund for the Advancement of Education & the Radio-Electronics-TV Mfrs. Assn. [See Vol. XV, p. 47E2] . . . **Loew's Inc.** announced June 20 that it would release MGM's pre-1949 feature film library for showing on U.S. & Canadian local TV stations, make some MGM features available as network TV "spectaculars" & enter TV film production for the 1957-58 season. Single exception to the mass release of old features: *Gone With the Wind* (1940), which had grossed a world record $50 million in theatres. [See p. 7B1] . . . **Natl. Telefilm Assn. Inc.** announced June 21 that it would launch the 4th U.S. TV network in October.

LEADING JUNE FILMS

New York Releases

The Catered Affair. Paddy Chayefsky's TV play of Bronx mother who insists for appearances' sake that daughter have elaborate wedding. Screenplay by Gore Vidal. Directed by Richard Brooks. Produced by Sam Zimbalist for MGM. With Bette Davis, Ernest Borgnine, Debbie Reynolds, Barry Fitzgerald, Rod Taylor. June 14.

The Cockleshell Heroes. José Ferrer as leader of group of British Marines sent to blow up Nazi shipping in Bordeaux during World War II. Screenplay by Bryan Forbes & Richard Maibaum. Directed by Ferrer. Produced by Irving Allen & Albert Broccoli in Technicolor for Columbia. With Trevor Howard, Dora Bryan, Victor Maddern, Anthony Newley. June 3.

The Eddy Duchin Story. Tyrone Power as popular pianist-bandleader of 1930s-40s who died of cancer. Screenplay by Samuel Taylor. Directed by George Sidney. Produced by Jerry Wald in Technicolor for Columbia. With Kim Novak, Virginia Shaw, James Whitmore, Shepperd Strudwick. June 2.

The First Texan. Screen biog. of Sam Houston in CinemaScope Technicolor. Screenplay by Daniel G. Ullman. Directed by Byron Haskin. Produced by Walter Mirisch for Allied Artists. With Joel McCrea, Felicia Farr, Jeff Morrow, Wallace Ford, James Griffith. June 22.

The Proud and Profane. American Red Cross girl tries to forget dead husband, takes up with brutal Marine major. Screenplay written and directed by George Seaton from Lucy Herndon Crockett's novel "The Magnificent Bastards." Produced by William Perlberg for Paramount. With Deborah Kerr, William Holden, Thelma Ritter, Dewey Martin. June 13.

Rififi. French-language film about gangsters who stage almost perfect jewel robbery. Screenplay by Jules Dassin, René Wheeler, Auguste Le-Breton. Directed by Dassin. United Motion Picture Org. release. With Dassin, Jean Servais, Carl Mohner, Robert Manuel, Marie Sabouret. June 5. (The Natl. League of Decency placed "Rififi" in its Class C [condemned] category June 21 because it "overemphasizes & glamorizes criminals & criminal activities in such a way as to arouse undue sympathy.")

That Certain Feeling. Bob Hope as cartoonist with inferiority complex. Screenplay by Norman Panama, Melvin Frank, I.A.L. Diamond & William Altman, based on play "King of Hearts" by Jean Kerr & Eleanor Brooke. Produced & directed by Panama and Frank for Paramount. With Eva Marie Saint, George Sanders, Pearl Bailey, Al Capp. June 20.

Trapeze. Circus spectacle with Gina Lollobrigida as female aerialist who breaks up all-male act played by Burt Lancaster & Tony Curtis. Screenplay by James R. Webb. Directed by Sir Carol Reed. Produced by James Hill in DeLuxe Color. Presented by Hecht & Lancaster for United Artists. With Katy Jurado, Thomas Gomez. June 4.

NEW YORK THEATER

(Opened)

New Faces of '56. Musical review with sketches written by Ronny Graham, June Carrol, Paul Lynde, Arthur Siegel, Richard Maury & Louis Botto. Produced & staged by Leonard Sillman with John Roberts. Settings by Peter Larkin. With Ann Henry, T. C. Jones, Dana Sosa, Amru Sani, Johnny Haymer. June 14 at Ethel Barrymore. (3-4-0)§

Closed

Janus June 30 (251 performances)
Pipe Dream June 30 (246 performances)
Shangri-La June 30 (21 performances)
Witness for the Prosecution June 30 (646 performances)

Season's Summary

Major Broadway productions of new works during the theatrical year June 1, 1955-June 30, 1956 totaled 37 plays, 6 musicals, 4 revues, of which 21 plays, one musical, 3 revues failed to achieve 100 performances.

RELIGION

Racial discrimination "wherever it exists" was opposed in a resolution passed by the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod convention in St. Paul June 29 [see p. 211D3]. The Congregational Christian Gen. Council, meeting in Omaha, authorized its Exec. Com. June 27 to take court action against Amer. Legion Post No. 1 in Omaha for its refusing a room in its club to A. Houston Gordon of Chicago, a Council delegate & Legionnaire, after it learned that he was a Negro. [See p. 211C3] . . . **Amer. Rabbinical Council** delegation led by Rabbi David B. Hollander of New York, RBC pres., announced in Moscow June 27 the reestablishment of spiritual relations with Jewish congregations in the USSR. Hollander reported he had been told that establishment of a rabbinical seminary & a kosher restaurant were scheduled in Moscow & that 4 synagogues were maintained there. He said he saw no evidence of organized anti-semitism in the city [See p. 206F] . . . **Central Conf. of Amer. Rabbis,** meeting in Atlantic City, urged in a resolution adopted June 27 that the Fed. Govt. help make long-range plans to soften the effect of automation on the nation's labor force. The CCAR recommended a White House Conf. on ways "to avoid complete economic & social chaos 10 yrs. hence when automation becomes a reality." [See p. 211F3; Vol. XV, 360D3] . . . **Joint Distribution Com.** reported June 30 that it spent $25 million in 1955 on relief, resettlement & rehabilitation of 164,000 needy Jews in 25 foreign countries. [See Vol. XV, p. 419B2]

§First figure—favorable reviews in major NYC dailies; 2d figure—mixed reviews; 3d figure—unfavorable reviews.

OBITUARIES

K. C. Adams, 69, ex-ed. *United Mine Workers Journal* who broke with UMW in 1936 when John L. Lewis supported 2d term for FDR, returned in 1940 when Lewis broke with FDR; June 30 in Daytona Beach, Fla.

A. Margaretta Archambault, 100, portrait painter who specialized in miniatures; June 29 in Philadelphia.

Peter Brandwein, 45, *N.Y. Times* sportswriter & editor, author of books on sports; July 2 in New York of heart attack.

Arthur Crampton Bromberg, 78, pioneer film producer & distributor; July 3 in Bayou la Batre, Ala.

Edward P. Carville, 71, Dem. Gov. of Nevada 1938-45, U.S. Sen. 1945-46; June 27 in Reno of stroke.

Raymond E. Christie, 73, vice-pres. Crucible Steel Co. of Amer. who advanced uses of stainless steel; June 27 in New Rochelle, N.Y.

Dr. Ruth Cunningham, 50, Columbia U. Teachers Coll. (N.Y.) authority on child development; July 2 in New York.

George Terry Dunlap, 92, co-founder of Grosset & Dunlap (book publishers); June 27 in Pinehurst, N.C.

Dr. Cecil E. Eddy, 56, Australian authority on x-ray & radiation, dir. Melbourne Radium Lab., member Australian Safety Com. overseeing British atomic tests; June 27 in Perth of heart attack.

Dr. Hsu Mo, 58, Nationalist Chinese member of Intl. Court of Justice, Amb. to Turkey 1945-46; June 28 in The Hague of heart attack.

George Peter Rutherford Lighthall, 94, who formed committee in 1915 that bought 4 planes that became nucleus of first Royal Canadian AF, retired notary; July 1 in Montreal.

Bukichi Miki, 71, a leader of Japan's governing Liberal-Dem. Party, ex-banker-lawyer-publisher whose political career survived jail term for bribery in fishing-licenses scandal in 1934, political purging by Gen. MacArthur in 1946 after wartime service

in Diet; July 3 in Tokyo of heart attack after illness from ulcers.

Paul C. Nicholson, 67, bd. chrmn. Nicholson File Co. & Amer. Screw Co.; June 28 in Providence, R.I.

Laurent Novikoff, 68, Russian-born ballet dancer, partner of Anna Pavlova; death June 18 in New Buffalo, Mich. reported June 28.

Dr. Herbert S. Schoenfeldt, 61, dir. Conf. of Jewish Material Claims against Germany; June 30 in Bad Godesberg of heart ailment.

Lord (Claud) Schuster, 86, British legal authority, secy. to Lord Chancellor 1915-44 who ruled Edward VIII could not abdicate without consent of Govt.; June 28 in London.

Carl Theodore Schwarze, 78, prof. emeritus of civil engineering at NYU, researcher on construction materials, Bible authority; June 28, Greer, S.C.

Avray Strok, 79, Latvian-born impresario who introduced many U.S. musicians to Far Eastern audiences; July 3 in Tokyo of heart attack.

Claude E. (Tiny) Thornhill, 63, Stanford football coach 1922-39 whose teams played in 3 Rose Bowl games; June 28 in Berkeley, Calif. of heart ailment.

Thomas Rust Underwood, 58, ed. *Lexington* (Ky.) *Herald,* U.S. Rep. (D.) 1948-51, U.S. Senator by appointment 1951; June 29 in Lexington. [See Vol. XI, p. 125K]

Oliver Wakefield, 47, British comedian-monologist; June 30 in Rye, N.Y. of heart attack.

Frederick L. Wertz, 78, head of nationwide display advertising service (Window Advertising, Inc.); June 27 in Montclair, N.J.

John Henry Wilson, 84, Honolulu Mayor (D.) 1920-27 & 1929-30, Postmaster 1935-39 & 1950-54, Hawaiian Territorial Welfare Dir. 1939-46; July 2 in Honolulu

Khedoury A. Zilkha, 72, Iraqi-born head of House of Zilkha (middle-Eastern financiers), ex-pres. Amer. Nile Corp.; June 29 in Geneva of stroke.

SPORTS

Winners

Boxing: Pascual Perez of Argentina retained the world flyweight title by an 11th-round TKO of Oscar Suarez of Cuba June 31 in Montevideo. [See p. 23G3] . . . . **Golf:** Margaret (Wiffi) Smith, 19, of St. Clair, Mich. won the British women's amateur championship in Sunningdale, Eng. June 29 [see Vol. XV, p. 286C1]. Arnold Palmer of Latrobe, Pa. defeated Ted Kroll of Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. in a playoff July 1 to win the Insurance City open in Wethersfield, Conn., for $4,000 [see p. 204G1]. Bob Kenyon of Britain won the unofficial world senior championship in Prenton, Eng. June 30 [see p. 204A2]. Beverly Hanson of Apple Valley, Calif. won the women's Western Open July 1 in Des Moines, Ia., for $1,000 [see p. 196D1]. Rick Jones of Ohio State won the national intercollegiate championship June 30 in Columbus, O. [See p. 204A2] . . . **Horse racing:** George B. Landers' Belle Action, Billy Haughton driving, won the $71,500 Messenger Stake harness race at Roosevelt Raceway (Westbury, N.Y.) June 30, for $34,320. Brookmeade Stable's Flower Bowl, Logan Batcheller up, won the $156,500 Delaware Handicap June 30 in Stanton, Del., for $109,750. Woodley Lane Farm Stable's Red Hannigan, Paul J. Bailey up, won the $58,500 Carter Handicap at Belmont Park (N.Y.) June 30, for $40,400. [See p. 212D2] . . . **Rowing:** Yale won the U.S. Olympic rowing trials on Lake Onondaga, N.Y. July 1 [see p. 204C2]. John B. (Jack) Kelly Jr. won his 4th natl. title & qualified for his 3d Olympics in single sculls. [See Vol. XIV, p. 248G2] . . . **Track & Field:** World records set in U.S. Olympic tryouts in Los Angeles: Charley Dumas, 19, of Los Angeles, Compton, (Calif.) Jr. Coll. freshman, high-jumped 7 ft. ½ in. June 29; Army Pvt. Lou Jones of New Rochelle, N.Y. ran 400 meters in 45.2 sec. June 30; Glenn Davis of Barberton, O., Ohio State sophomore, ran the 400-meter hurdles in 49.5 sec. June 30 [See p. 212E-G2]

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World Series & All-Star baseball radio-TV broadcasting rights during 1957-61 were sold to NBC for $3,250,000 (with the Gillette Safety Razor Co. as sponsor) by Baseball Comm. Ford C. Frick July 2. 60% of the proceeds was earmarked for the major league player's pension fund, the rest to support administration of the commissioner's office. [See Vol. XIV, p. 124C1; X, 428N] . . . **Joe Gordon,** 41, resigned June 28 as a Detroit (AL) coach after clubowner Walter O. Briggs Jr. had criticized mgr. Bucky Harris & his coaches over a losing streak. [See Vol. XII, p. 356C]

MISCELLANEOUS

2-Plane Crash Kills 128

2 airliners carrying a total of 128 persons crashed June 30 into the Grand Canyon near the confluence of the Colorado & Little Colorado Rivers in northern Arizona. Death toll was the highest of any commercial airline disaster on record. The planes involved: a TWA Super-Constellation (64 passengers & 6 crew members aboard) en route from Los Angeles to Washington via Kansas City & St. Louis; a United Air Lines DC-7 (53 passengers & 5 crew members aboard) en route from Los Angeles to Newark, N. J. via Chicago, Detroit & Philadelphia. The planes, which left Los Angeles 3 minutes apart, were believed to have collided in flight when the TWA plane, with CAA permission, climbed from 19,000 ft. altitude to 20,000 ft. to get above clouds. The UAL plane had been assigned an altitude of 21,000 ft. Among those killed: Carl J. Snyder, 59, Chrysler Corp. vice pres. & operating mgr., of Bloomfield Hills, Mich. [See p. 212C3]

Other Accidents

15 persons were killed & 61 others injured in a train wreck July 1 near Iaxaca, Mexico. . . . 17 persons were reported killed July 1 at Almora, resort 120 mi. n.e. of New Delhi, in Himalayan landslides caused by heavy rains. . . . 15 persons were killed & 40 injured July 2 in the collapse of a Madrid apartment house weakened by a fire. . . . Reports to Quito July 1 said 25 persons had lost their lives in torrential rains in Tungurahua Province, Ecuador. . . . 9 persons were injured July 2 when 2 explosions of thorium destroyed parts of the metallurgy atomic research center of the Sylvania Electric Products Co. in Bayside (Queens), N. Y.

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Crime. Leobaldo Pijuan, 46, was sentenced to 7½ to 15 years in prison in New York June 27 for first degree manslaughter in the fatal Christmas Eve abortion performed on Jacqueline Smith, 20. Thomas G. Daniel, 25, convicted of having hired Pijuan to perform the abortion, received an 8½-20-yr. prison sentence in New York June 26. [See p. 24G2] . . . Rachel Parsons, 71, wealthy owner of British racing thorobreds, was found beaten to death July 2 in Newmarket, Eng. Dennis J. Pratt, 26, a racehorse groom, was arrested July 3 & charged with the murder. . . . An inquiry began July 2 in Honesdale, Pa. concerning the death June 30 of Helen S. Nason, 58, reporter for the *Honesdale Citizen Times* & wife of its editor, Harry B. Nason, ex-Phila. & N. Y. newspaper editor. An autopsy report had said that her death was not due to natural causes. . . . John Maxwell Seaforth Gray, 44, ex-vice pres. of the Lawyers Mortgage & Title Co., was sentenced June 28 in New York to 3 to 5 years in prison for larceny for his part in the theft of $149,732 in company funds. Robert J. Norman, also ex-vice pres. of the firm & missing since October, was under indictment in connection with the theft. [See Vol. XV, p. 356D1]

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Peter Freuchen, 70, Danish explorer & UN correspondent noted for expeditions to Greenland & other Arctic areas, won the $64,000 top prize on CBS-TV's *The $64,000 Question* July 3 by answering questions related to the seas. [See p. 132F3]

Married: Marilyn Monroe, 30, Hollywood star, to playwright Arthur Miller, 40, in a civil ceremony June 29 in White Plains, N.Y. & a Jewish religious ceremony July 1 in Katonah, N.Y. (her 3d, his 2d) [see p. 210A3; Vol. XV, 364G3]. (Mara [Marie] Sherbatoff, chief of the New York bureau of the French picture magazine *Paris-Match,* was fatally injured June 29 in a car accident near Roxbury, Conn. while on her way to a Monroe-Miller press interview.) . . . Rep. James Roosevelt (D., Calif.), 48, to Mrs. Gladys Irene Owens, 39, his personal secretary; July 1 in Los Angeles (3d for both). [See Vol. XV, p. 212G2] . . . Novelist Kathleen Winsor, 35, to Paul A. Porter, 51, Washington lawyer & Democratic leader; June 26 in New Haven, Conn. (her 4th, his 2d). [See Vol. XII, p. 179H; XI, 418K]